

workers of the subject firm. Workers at Kodak Polychrome Graphics are engaged in employment related to the production of film. The petitioners claim that the investigation did not fully examine the impacts of imports from Mexico and insisted that the situation at the subject facility was similar to another facility closed by the parent company whose workers were certified eligible to apply for NAFTA-TAA (NAFTA-02351). After discussions with officials of the parent company, it is determined that there has been a shift of production to Mexico with resulting imports into the U.S.

### Conclusion

After careful review of the additional facts obtained on reconsideration, I conclude that there were increased imports from foreign sources including Mexico or Canada, of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the subject firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act, I make the following certification:

All workers of Kodak Polychrome Graphics, Anitec Division, Binghamton, New York engaged in employment related to the production of film who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after June 15, 1997 through two years from the issuance of this revised determination are eligible to apply for NAFTA-TAA under Section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed in Washington, D.C. this 19th day of November 1998.

**Grant D. Beale,**

*Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment and Training Administration

[NAFTA-01807, 01807A, and 01807F]

**Levi Strauss and Company; Goodyear Cutting Facility and El Paso Field Headquarters, 1440 Goodyear, El Paso, Texas; Pellicano Finishing Facility, Including El Paso Physical Therapy Services, 11460 Pellicano, El Paso, Texas; Amarillo Finishing Plant, 4724 24th St., NE., Including J and L Enterprises, 11601 Wade, Amarillo, Texas; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility to Apply for NAFTA-Transitional Adjustment Assistance**

In accordance with Section 250(A), Subchapter D, Chapter 2, Title II, of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273), the Department of Labor issued a

Certification for NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance on August 7, 1997, applicable to workers of Levi Strauss and Company, located in El Paso, Texas. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on September 17, 1997 (FR 48889). The certification was subsequently amended to include subject firm workers at various facilities and offices and contract workers at facilities where the subject firm's workers had been previously certified.

At the request of the company, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. New information received by the company shows that worker separations occurred at two companies; El Paso Physical Therapy Services and J and L Enterprises, performing contract services for Levi Strauss's previously certified production facilities; the Pellicano Finishing Facility, El Paso, Texas and the Amarillo Finishing Plant, Amarillo, Texas. Based on this new information, the Department is Amending the certification to cover workers at El Paso Physical Therapy Services, El Paso, Texas and J and L Enterprises, Amarillo, Texas.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Levi Strauss and Company who were adversely affected by increased imports.

The amended notice applicable to NAFTA 01807 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of Levi Strauss and Company, including Dockers and contract workers at the following facilities, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after May 13, 1996 through August 7, 1999 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974:

NAFTA 01807 Goodyear Cutting Facility, El Paso, Texas.

NAFTA 01807A Pellicano Finishing Facility, including El Paso Physical Therapy Services, 11460 Pellicano, El Paso, Texas.

NAFTA 01807F Amarillo Finishing Plant, 4724 24th St., NE, including J and L Enterprises, 11601 Wade, Amarillo, Texas.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 17th day of November, 1998.

**Grant D. Beale,**

*Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division

### Minimum Wages for Federal and Federally Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor are issued in accordance with applicable law and are based on the information obtained by the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and data made available from other sources. They specify the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefits which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of a similar character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1, by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 27a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR Part 1, Appendix, as well as such additional statutes as may from time to time be enacted containing provisions for the payment of wages determined to be prevailing by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The Prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged on contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Good cause is hereby found for not utilizing notice and public comment procedure thereon prior to the issuance of these determinations as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 and not providing for delay in the effective date as prescribed in that section, because the necessity to issue current construction industry wage determinations frequently and in large volume causes procedures to be impractical and contrary to the public interest.

General wage determination decisions, and modifications and supersedeas decisions thereto, contain no expiration dates and are effective from their date of notice in the **Federal Register**, or on the date written notice is received by the agency, whichever is earlier. These decisions are to be used